

## Anticipate Your Wants.

Spring business is already rolling in upon us. It will take us two weeks to make you a Suit of Clothes. Order now. By the time the garments are ready you will need them.

### Special This Week.

A splendid line of neat and Fancy Cheviots.

Suits to Order, \$12.50

Morton C. Stout & Co.,

TAILORS,

826 EAST MAIN STREET.

(mh 6-31-100)

## We Have Issued the Call!

The people came. We have invited comparison. They have compared, and found just such as advertised, and plenty of them. Our bargains this week will be of an everlasting character.

We sell this week a strictly All-Wool Black Clay Worsted Suit, in Round and Square-Cut Suits and Cutaways, cut in the latest style and made well, at..... \$6.87

We have special sale on Children's Suits, from 5 to 14, at..... 88c.

Our Cyclo Special This Week: Men's Hats, Stiff and Soft, in Black, Brown, and light colors, at..... 68c.

STAR CLOTHING HOUSE, K. Fisher & Son, Proprietors,

Corner Fourteenth and Main Sts.

Guaranteed as advertised or money refunded. mh 8

## TO SERVE VIRGINIA.

Many of Her Sons Are Eager to Tender Their Swords.

LETTERS FROM THOSE FAR AWAY.

Those Who Bore Arms Once Ready to Do So Again.

OFFERS FROM ARMY OFFICERS.

They Want to Fight for Their Old State If War is Declared—The Governor Discusses the Situation—Our Troops.

The offers which Governor Tyler has received from Virginians to serve with the troops from this State in event of war with Spain continue to come in.

A remarkable fact in connection with these letters is that three of them are from West Pointers, now in the United States army. They were appointed to the national military from Virginia, and though they have positions in the regular army, they are willing and anxious to use their swords in the service of the State, should opportunity offer. It is the old State love that moved Lee and other Virginians to surrender their commissions in 1861, manifesting itself in the younger generation.

Another of the applicants for a commission in event of war is a former cadet captain at Blacksburg, who now holds a government position at Toledo, O.

OLD CONFEDERATES ANXIOUS. The old Confederates are the most numerous of those who are anxious to enter the service. Some of the letters are amusing, the writers speaking lightly of sixty-odd years, and declaring they are as able to withstand the hardships of warfare as in the days of Manassas and Gettysburg and Antietam.

An officer who has been retired by age from the Virginia volunteers, who served four years in the war, and was for thirty-five years connected with the Virginia forces, tenders his services, saying that though he is 63 years of age he is able to stand as much hard service as he ever could, and is anxious to raise a regiment in case war is declared.

An old Confederate of Greensville county, who says he served four years in the war, was a member of Pickett's Division, participated in the charge at Gettysburg, and after the war served three years as an Indian scout, wants a commission as an aide, or a chance to serve as scout. Dr. J. W. Eggleston, the well-known dentist of this city, who served in the Confederate army, has offered his services to the Governor, and desires to raise and command a battery of horse-artillery. He was made a sergeant of artillery in the Confederate army only a few days after reaching his seventeenth birthday, and rose to the rank of lieutenant. Dr. Eggleston has a fine war record, and his experience in handling the big guns, as well as the quality of the soldier which he possesses, make it evident that he would create "a hot time in the old town" did opportunity offer.

REMEMBER THE OLD STATE. Many Virginians who are in other States have written offering their services. Among these is Colonel James R. Branch, formerly of this city, but now the secretary of the American Bankers Association, in New York. Colonel Branch is a retired officer of the Virginia volunteers, and is anxious to serve the old State should she need him.

Mr. J. E. Hatcher, a Virginia, a Virginian, and a former officer of the volunteers, offers to come back and go over into the Valley and organize a company.

FROM A G. A. R. VETERAN.

The Governor has received a hearty letter from Colonel L. C. Wade, of Norfolk, who entered the Union army as a drummer boy in 1861 and served in every grade to and including that of colonel. He says he has been connected with the military in some capacity for twenty-five years, and while it may to some appear strange that he should now offer his services as an officer of Virginia troops, he knows no section where the honor of country is involved. Colonel Wade says he is 50 years old, and has a family, "but God and country before fame." He quotes from letters similar to the foregoing could be given, but they all exhibit the same patriotism, and particularly State love and State pride.

The services of Virginians may not be needed in the field, but it has already been made evident that should war come the sons of the Old Dominion, as in every other war since Colonial days, would stand in the front ranks as regards both numbers and gallantry.

THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS. Governor Tyler, in discussing the general outlook and the sentiment in Virginia, was very confident that enlistments would be very large should troops be needed.

"I do not believe the United States will go to war with Spain," he said. "I have never thought so, though at times the provocation seemed so great I could scarcely see how war could be averted. I remember when I picked up my Dispatch on the morning after the Maine explosion, and read how our splendid warship and her brave crew had been sent to the bottom, my first thought was that war was sure to come, and I wanted to see it as quickly as possible.

"But I afterwards realized that it would be unjust to hold Spain responsible until she had been clearly shown. That has not yet been done, but it may be, and just as soon as the board of inquiry shall have reported that the Maine was blown up with the connivance or knowledge of the Spanish Government, the American Government should no longer hesitate, and, I may add, I do not believe it will.

WOULD RESPOND PROMPTLY. "Virginia will respond more promptly than any State in the Union," continued the Governor. "I do not mean to disparage the patriotism of any of our sister States, but I firmly believe Virginia people are more patriotic than those of any other State. Say anything about the United States flag that is in the least derogatory, and watch how quick a Virginian will fire up. I am an old Confederate, and I did the best I could to overthrow the National Government, and failed. The Stars and Stripes are as much mine, and as much the flag of any other man who followed Lee, as it is of the man who followed Grant, and you will see that its first defenders will be the men of the South.

"I pray that war may not come, but we must not have dishonor as the price of peace."

TROOPS VIRGINIA HAS READY. The State's Military Force Could Be Moved Promptly.

"Virginia's troops will be moved with the utmost promptness, if needed," said Governor Tyler yesterday.

The total of the organized military force of Virginia is 2,745 men. This includes infantry, artillery, and cavalry. The State force is divided into four regiments and two battalions of infantry, one battalion of artillery, and two troops of cavalry. The whole form a brigade under the command of Brigadier-General A. L. Phillips.

COULD BE READY SOON.

All the different companies and batteries are located on lines of railway, and they can be mobilized in a few hours. It is believed that should President McKinley ask Governor Tyler for troops the entire volunteer force of the State

## Have You Got

a PEARL FELT ALPINE

with a black silk band?

This is the most fashionable Hat for general wear out this spring, but it must be of the proper dimensions, crown and brim, and have the proper "dip" and "curve."

We have them in qualities to suit your purse—

98c., \$1.40, \$1.90, \$2.40, \$2.90.

No Better Made.

## THE GLOBE,

Seventh and Broad.

(mh 8-11)

would be ready to march within a few hours.

Though the organized force of Virginia is comparatively small, it is expected only to furnish a nucleus for the troops that would enlist at once should war be declared. The number of age for military service in Virginia in 1890 was 191,400 white and 106,390 colored, making a total of 297,790. Of course, only a small portion of this aggregate would ever be enlisted, except under the most desperate circumstances.

PERSONALS AND BRIEFS.

Mr. Thomas Potts is confined to his home by sickness.

Mr. Charles E. Loeffler, who has been quite ill, is able to be out again.

Mr. William Flegenheimer, who has been very ill for several days, was slightly better last night.

Mr. F. S. Dalton, of Dalton & Chapell, who has been sick for several weeks, is now able to be out.

The George Washington Memorial Association will meet Wednesday, March 9th, at 5 P. M. promptly, at 113 South Third street.

Rev. H. C. Tucker, missionary to Brazil, will deliver an address on "Woman's Work in Missions" at Centenary church to-night at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Frank Allen, of the Astor House, and Mr. Robert C. Brown, of the Straighten & Storm Tobacco Company, New York, and wife, are guests at the Jefferson.

Mr. J. F. Richardson, station agent of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad at Widewater, is in the city, having been called here by the serious illness of his mother.

Rev. Dr. H. W. Battle, of Petersburg, preached at the Grace-Street Baptist tabernacle Sunday morning and night, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. Dr. Hatcher, and was heard with pleasure by large congregations.

RICHMONDERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 7.—(Special.)—W. W. Russell, Cosmopolitan; Mrs. W. Rosemore Everett; Mrs. J. T. Lawless, Imperial; Mrs. L. Borchers, Mrs. M. S. Burdall, Belvidere; J. M. Higgins, G. Z. Burdall, St. Denis; M. C. McConnat, Broadway Central; E. Fendleton, Astor.

THE DAUNTLESS LIBELLED.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 7.—The steam tug Dauntless was libelled to-day by the government, charged with filibustering. The vessel is now in charge of a deputy marshal.

## Thalmer Bros.' One-Price House.

## Remarkable Sale OF WASH GOODS,

surpassing all former offerings. Superior goods at much less than others ask for inferior goods.

New patterns in Soft-Finished Percales, in beautiful colorings and styles, at 8½c. yard—the regular 12½c. grade.

Fine Dress Ginghams, in pretty plaids and stripes, that you pay 10c. for, at 6½c. yard.

Just received another lot of those 5c. Shirting Prints, in pretty patterns, to sell at 3½c. yard.

10c. grade of Percales, in pretty, rich patterns, are here at 5½c. yard.

## THALMER'S

Fifth and Broad Sts.

(mh 8-11)

## Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co.

7 and 9 west Broad St.

## New Colored Dress Goods.

English, French, and Scotch Tweed Suitings,

entirely new, very desirable, in a full line of New and Pleasing Patterns and Colorings,

75c., \$1, \$1.25, and \$1.35.

(mh 8-11)

## Rheumatism.

The pains incident to rheumatism are relieved by one application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and its continued use soon effects a permanent cure.

do 25c. 50c. 75c. 1.00

## Chronic Bronchitis.

When the doctors considered me incurable, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cured me of

L. B. LARDINOIS, Rosiere, Wis.

HALF-SIZE BOTTLES, 25c.

## PATRIOTISM AFLAME.

Interesting Debate in the House of Representatives.

THE ARMY-INCREASE BILL.

Practically No Opposition to Its Immediate Passage.

FIFTY MILLIONS FOR DEFENSE.

Measure Making This Provision Introduced by Mr. Cannon, Chairman of Committee on Appropriations—Spats Between Bailey and Reed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The spirit of patriotism was rampant in the House to-day, and by an almost unanimous vote the Hawley bill, providing for two additional regiments of artillery was passed, under suspension of the rules.

No effort was made to obstruct action, but Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, pleaded for more time than the forty minutes allowed under the rules, and because it was refused, after the bill had been passed, he inaugurated a filibuster against District of Columbia legislation that continued all day.

Mr. Bailey desired to speak in favor of the bill, but could not get the time. During the day he had several sharp tilts with Speaker Reed.

Most of the time was consumed in one-minute speeches. Mr. Hawley refrained from referring to any emergency bill, but Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, referred directly to probable war with Spain. Every expression that might be construed into a reference to the support of the government in a possible crisis was received with applause.

NECESSITY FOR THE MEN.

Mr. Hall, in opening the debate, explained briefly the necessity for these men to man the coast defenses of the country. By July 1st, he said, 24 big guns and 22 mortars would be mounted, 45 in all. These guns required eighteen men each to handle them. The guns employed July 1st would require 7,000, regardless of any exigency that might arise. Even if no exigency arose, these men, he insisted, would be necessary to care for the fortifications and guns, upon which we were expending millions of dollars. The charge that this bill was an attempt to increase the standing army to be used possibly to overawe the cities, he said he considered too frivolous to be noticed.

Mr. Cox, in opposing the bill, said he would vote as cheerfully as any man in the House for this bill if it were needed for the national defense as a war measure, but he argued that the President, as commander-in-chief of the army, had authority to detail men from the other branches of the service, the cavalry or infantry, and that such details could man and care for the coast defenses without increasing permanently the standing army.

Mr. Belknap (Republican), of Illinois, a son of ex-Secretary of War Belknap, and Mr. McClellan (Democrat), of New York, a son of General McClellan, both warmly advocated the project in brief speeches, and Mr. Hay (Democrat), of Virginia, created the first open enthusiasm by declaring himself in favor of taking every step now necessary to prepare for the emergency which confronts the country.

MR. JONES'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Jones (Democrat), of Virginia, the other Democrat who opposed the bill, insisted that the bill was not a war measure, as it had been recommended for several years. He claimed that it made a radical change in the line of promotion. He thought if an emergency existed the present artillery regiments should be re-organized, that the bill was not a war measure, and could thus be added to that branch of the service without creating two additional regiments.

Mr. Shafer, of Colorado, caused a round of applause when he expressed his regret that a single voice should be raised against his bill at such a time. There was no denying the fact that our foreign relations with Spain were on the eve of a rupture. War ought to be averted, if possible, but we ought to prepare at once, he said, for every emergency.

Mr. Williams (Democrat), of Mississippi, said that while his bill was now a war measure for peace, it seemed absolutely certain that Spain was forcing us into war, to extricate the reigning family from the desperate straits into which she was placed by her futile attempts to subjugate Cuba.

Mr. Lewis (Democrat), of Washington, attempted to offer an amendment prohibiting the use of these two regiments to suppress strikes.

The bill was then passed without a division.

The great chorus of ayes was offset by three voices on the minority side, those of Messrs. Cox (Democrat), of Tennessee; Jones (Democrat), of Virginia, and Todd (Fusionist), of Michigan.

At 5:30 P. M. the House adjourned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

To-day's session of the Senate was devoted entirely to consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. At the hour of adjournment the bill had not been disposed of, and its discussion will be continued to-morrow.

The bill as it passed the House carried \$5,000,000. By the Senate committee the appropriations were increased 1,400,000, making the total amount of the bill as reported to the Senate \$7,000,000.

MAXIMUM FREIGHT-RATE CASE.

The Nebraska Law Held to Be Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Judge Harlan, in the Supreme Court, to-day rendered an opinion in the Nebraska maximum freight-rate case, holding the Nebraska law to be contrary to the Fourteenth amendment, in that it authorizes the taking of property without process of law.

Justice Harlan's opinion affirms the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals of the Eighth Circuit, which was against the maximum freight-rate law and favorable to the railroads.

This case was instituted to test the validity of a law passed by the Nebraska Legislature in 1886, prescribing the maximum rates for the transportation of freight by railroads within the State.

The act applies specifically to freight whose transit begins and ends in the State, and there was no effort in its enactment to control interstate freight.

The law was attacked on the ground of its constitutionality.

The case has been twice argued in the

Supreme Court, Hon. W. J. Bryan appearing as one of counsel for the State at the last hearing. Much interest has been manifested in the decision ever since the case was docketed, because of its probable influence in other States.

The Judge sketched briefly the provisions of the law, saying it was impossible to fix a maximum rate and classify freights. He then took up in order the points at issue between the State and the railroad companies. He quoted a number of opinions, and said that in view of the adjudications the following principles must be regarded as settled:

1. A railroad corporation is a person within the meaning of the Fourteenth amendment, declaring that no State shall deprive any person of property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. A State enactment or regulation establishing such rates for the transportation of persons or property by a railroad as will not admit of the carrier's earning such compensation as under all the circumstances is just to it and to the public, would deprive such carrier of its property without due process of law, and deny to it the equal protection of the laws, and would, therefore, be repugnant to the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

3. While rates for the transportation of persons and property within the limits of a State are primarily facts to be considered in determining the question whether they are so unreasonably low as to deprive the carrier of its property without such compensation as the Constitution secures, and, therefore, without due process of law, they cannot be so conclusively determined by the Legislature of the State, or by resolutions adopted under its authority, that the manner may not become the subject of judicial inquiry.

The last proposition, Justice Harlan said, covered the case in point. The Judge then proceeded to make an exhaustive examination into the enforcement of the rate prescribed upon the business of the railroad lines, showing the reduction to amount to 2.75 for the years 1891, 1892, and 1893, the result being to show that each of the roads involved would for this period have conducted their business at a loss, with only one or two exceptions, and these for only a short while.

The idea that any legislature, State or Federal, can conclusively determine for the people and for the courts that what is in the form of law or what it authorizes its agents to do, is consistent with the fundamental law, is in opposition to the theory of our institutions.

It had been contended that the State of Nebraska could legally require local freight business to be conducted even at an actual loss, if the company earned on its interstate business enough to give it just compensation in respect of its entire line on all its business, interstate and domestic. The Court did not accept this view, Justice Harlan saying:

"In our judgment it must be held that the reasonableness or unreasonableness of rates prescribed by a State for the transportation of persons and property which fall within its limits must be determined without reference to the business of an interstate character done by the carrier, or to the profits derived from that business. The State cannot justify unreasonably low rates for domestic transportation, considered alone upon the ground that the carrier is earning large profits on its interstate business, over which, so far as rates are concerned, the State has no control."

Chief-Justice Fuller and Justice McKenna did not participate in the hearing or in the decision.

CLUBS WILL NAME A TICKET.

Issue to Be Narrowed—Republican Ticket in Jackson Ward.

There is no relief to the tension existing between the clubs and the Good-Government League; rather the situation grows more and more strained, and the campaign waxing hotter with each succeeding day. The clubs have accepted the situation, and are endeavoring to narrow the issue down to a fight between their nominees and the League. A proposition has been made that each candidate for the Council who has not been endorsed by the League shall appoint a gentleman to serve on a committee, which shall choose five members in each ward to represent the clubs. The only obstacle so far in the way of carrying out this plan has been the refusal of some candidates to withdraw from the race should they not receive the endorsement of the League. The League is not insuperable, however, and the club ticket will shortly be announced.

REPUBLICANS IN JACKSON WARD.

The situation in Jackson Ward has had the effect of changing the determination of the Republicans not to enter the race. An effort is being made to reconcile the opposing clubs of the party, and a strong ticket will probably be nominated in the near future. The selection of candidates will, it is said, be very carefully made.

A member of the Marshall-Ward delegation endorsed by the Good-Government League, said last night that the announcement made by the members was in no sense a repudiation of the league. Not one of them belong to that organization, though all of them were very large. The announcement was made for good government, and in the present state of affairs it was deemed best to declare that they were not affiliated with the league.

MARSHALL-WARD DELEGATION.

Mr. E. A. Catlin, president of the league, said that the declaration of the gentlemen who had been endorsed in Marshall Ward in no way affected the attitude of the league towards the clubs. They had been selected because they were recognized as reliable, safe, and conservative men, and nothing had occurred to alter their standing with the league. They themselves had felt, and it had been stated by prominent members of the club, that they would vote for the club ticket, simply because they had been endorsed by the league, and for that reason only; they had been led to state their independence of the Good Government organization.

IN THE CLUB MEETINGS.

Four crowded meetings were held by club last night, and the attendance in every instance was very large. The West-End Democratic Club met early at 700 West Broad street. From that point the delegation proceeded to the foot of the meeting of the Workingmen's Democratic Club at Whalen's Hall. The first precinct to meet at Strauss's Hall, and the election in the East End.

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ILLNESS OF MR. JAMES ALLISON.

He is Taken Suddenly, and His Condition is Yet Serious.

Mr. James Allison, of the well-known firm of Allison & Addison, was taken suddenly and seriously ill on Friday afternoon, and his condition excited the gravest apprehension of his friends.

He is suffering with an acute attack of gout, and his condition, which has been critical since the seizure, was slightly ameliorated last night, and he was resting well when his physicians left him, after midnight.

Mr. Allison is being attended by Drs. Stone and Johnston.

FOR LABOR COMMISSIONER.

Hon. Charles G. Kizer, the Delegate from Norfolk, called on Governor Tyler yesterday, and it is understood, urged that the Hon. W. H. Henry, all of that city, for the position of Labor Commissioner. Mr. Vall is a union printer, member of the Norfolk Business-Men's Association, and is at present the managing editor of the Norfolk Dispatch.

Mr. Jones is being attended by Drs. Stone and Johnston.

FRESH REVOLUTION IN PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, March 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Hongkong says that a revolution has broken out in the Philippines, and that 30 Spanish soldiers have been killed. No further details are known at Hongkong.

ALLEGED MURDERERS LYNNED.

CHEYENNE, WYO., March 7.—A special to the Sun-Leader to-night from Rock Springs, says: Valentine A. Hoy's friends caught and lynched three of the murderers of Hoy. The men lynched are L. J. Johnson, a man named Benner, and a third man, whose name cannot be learned. Hoy was a member of a sheriff's posse which started out to hunt Johnson for murdering a boy. Hoy was killed in a fight with some outlaws that Johnson had joined.

STEAMER DALMATIA IN COLLISION.

HAMBURG, March 7.—The German steamer Dalmatia, Captain Classic, hence for Charleston, came into collision with the German steamer Pisa, Captain Fendt, at anchor in the Elbe. The Dalmatia proceeded, and is believed to be little damaged. The Pisa had several plates bent or broken.

RYAN SPEAKS IN MONTGOMERY.

MONTGOMERY, A. L., March 7.—Hon. W. J. Bryan spoke at Montgomery to-night to an audience of 6,000 people. All shades of politics were represented in his audience, and his reception on the platform was hearty. His speech was along his usual line.

## W. L. Douglas \$2.50 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD

SHOES BOUGHT AT OUR STORE POLISHED FREE.

By years of persevering endeavor we have obtained about all the success possible in the manufacture of the well-known Douglas Shoe. It is as close to the acme of perfection as can be made, and diligent effort can render it being manufactured especially for this trade, and sold direct, we give in the quality that which would otherwise go to the profit of middlemen. Our

RUSSIA STORM CALF which is shown here, is a

Winter Russet Shoe of the latest fashionable shades—a perfect storm resister; is made on the Cadet last, has heavy oak leather soles, fast-color hooks and eyelets, which always hold their color and never grow brassy.

If you prefer some other leather, we have a full assortment of shoes made in Patent Calf, Box Calf, Kid, Enamel, etc